about 40 per cent of whom are reported to be bonded labour;

(b) whether Government have undertaken any survey of the child-labour and their conditions of work; if so, when it was last conducted and what was the result thereof; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken to liberate the bonded child labour and to improve their conditions of work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) The State Government of UP has reported that there are complaints against the employment of child labour and their exploitation in carpet industry. The bonded labour system has been abolished under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 the implementation of which is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Whenever existence of bonded labour comes to notice, the concerned State Government is requested to take immediate appropriate action to liberate them. To supplement the efforts of the State Government in rehabilitation of the bonded labour, the Ministry of Labour is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme whereby financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 6250 is provided to each bonded labour.

Employment of children below 14 years of age in carpet weaving is banned under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. Labour enforcement machinery conducts inspections and prosecutes offenders whenever cases of violation are detected.

Under the National Child Labour Policy, in the Varansi Mirzapur area, education and other facilities are being provided in 20 special schools for 1000 children removed from employment in carpet industry.

No comprehensive survey has been undertaken of the child labour and their conditions of work.

Employees' participation in management

2386. *SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:* Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken so far to ensure Employees' participation in management in Central Public sector undertakings and enterprises since the enunciation of policy in December, 1983;

(b) to what extent employees are represented in the Management board and what percentage of the enterprises have already been covered by the participation scheme; and

(c) whether such participation is secured in respect of all management affairs and if not, what type of policy or other matters are beyond such participation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) A scheme of Employees' Participation in Management was notified by the Central Government on 30th December, 1983. It is applicable to all Central Public Sector undertakings except those which are specifically exempted. The scheme provides for employees' participation at the shop floor and plant levels.. As regards participation at the Board level, the administrative Ministry/Department concerned (incharge of the undertaking) can take a decision in consultation with Ministry of Labour.

The participating arrangements cover matters relating to the production at the shop floor level operational areas at plant level, personnel matters and environmental areas.

The Workers' Participation in Management Bill, 1990 which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha is pending consideration of the Parliament.

Electricity Generation from Solar Energy

2387. SHRI SHIBCHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the availability of solar energy in the country;

(b) the States where this energy is available for maximum duration and quantity-wise;

(c) what are the prospects of electricity generation from this source in Rajasthan;

(d) whether electricity generation centres based on this source have since been set up or are proposed to be set up in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, by when and what are the places where such centres are to be set up together with their generating capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The availability of solar energy in the country varies from place to place. The average daily solar radiation is between 4 and 7 Kwh per square meter depending upon location. In aggregate terms, the country receives solar energy equivalent to about 5, 000 trillion Kwh per year.

(b) The States in the Western part of the country receive the maximum solar radiation on an annual average basis. These include the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(c) Although solar energy is abundantly available, the prospects of electricity generation from this source will depend upon the availability of technology that can convert solar energy into electricity in a cost effective manner. At present, electricity generation from solar energy is possible by adopting the solar thermal route or solar photovoltaic route. The initial capital costs of both these technologies are at present high. With improvement in technology and increased production of equipments, reduction in cost is expected and consequently the prospects of electricity generation from solar energy are expected to improve.

(d) and (e) A 10 KW solar photovotaic power plant has been installed at Nayagaon in District Jaipur. One 10 KW solar photovoltaic power plant in village Gopalpura, District Tonk, and two power plants of 10 KW and 5 KW in district Jaisalmer are proposed to be set up by the Rajasthan Energy Development Agency during the year 1992-93.

Development Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Orissa and Rajasthan

2388. SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have so far taken any decision to develop Non-Conventional Energy Sources particularly Solar Energy in Rajasthan and Orisa: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) For the development of non-conventional energy sources, programmes of research, development, demonstration and dissemination of new and renewable energy systems & devices have been taken up in the country. These programmes are being implemented through the State Goevrnments, State Nodal Agencies, autonomous institutions and research organisations. Statement-A brings out status of achievements of installations of various types of non-conventional energy systems & devices in different parts of the country.

Number of solar thermal energy systems and solar photovoltaic systems & devices have been installed in the States of Rajasthan and Orissa Status of Installation of various types of solar energy systems in the two States is given at Statement 'B'